Death of animals due to incurable desease

*245. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that an incurable disease has broken out resulting in the death of thousands of animals in the Northern States of the country;

(b) if so, the number of animals which died as a result of this disease during the last three months; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to provide relief to the affected poor people whose animals had died due to this incurable disease?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b)No incurable parasitic disease has broken out among cross-bred cattle. However, a respiratory infection in equines with symptoms similar to influenza has been reported in Delhi, Chandigarh and Madhya Pradesh killing 99 animals due to the disease and secondary microbial infections.

(c) Special investigation teams were rushed and symptomatic treatment was arranged. Movement of animals was restricted. Imported vaccine was used for protection and research organisations are importing diagnostic reagents for diagnosis of disease.

Implementation of Anti-Poverty Programmes

*246. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Anti-Poverty Programmes have not given the desired results due to the wrong implementation of these programmes; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The three major anti-poverty programmes are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The anti-poverty programmes have generally yielded good results considering the size of the programmes, target groups and achievements.

The assistance to families under IRDP has exceeded the physical targets in the Sixth Plan and the first year of the Seventh Plan. According to an evaluation study of the Integrated Rural Development Programme conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, 88 per cent of the sample households received incremental income. According to a study conducted by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, the average incremental income that accrued as a result of participation in IRDP worked out for the sample units showed an increase of 82 per cent over the average pre-development income. According to the 12-monthly Concurrent evaluation study (October 1985 to September 1986) in about 26 per cent cases the average incremental income generated by assets per year was more than Rs. 2000 and in about 24 per cent cases, increase was between Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000. In 15 per cent cases increase was between Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000 and in about 11 per cent cases, it was upto Rs. 500 per year.

Under NREP with an investment of Rs. 1834.24 crores and foodgrains of 20.57 lakh MTs, 1775.18 million mandays of employment were generated during the VIth Plan against a target of 1500-2000 million mandays. During 1985-86, 316.41 million mandays of employment were generated against Plan Target of 290 million mandays